

Voice of Ohio!

CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE.

COLUMBUS, (Ohio), Monday, Feb. 23, 1836.
The Convention met at eleven o'clock in the Theatre, and was called to order by J. P. R. Bureau, Esq., one of the delegates from the county of Gallia; when, on motion, the Hon. Philemon Beecher, of Fairfield, was called to the chair, and John L. Green, Esq., of Pickaway, appointed Secretary.

The credentials of the Delegates were then presented, of whom a list is published.

On motion, a committee was appointed by the chair, for the purposes of nominating officers to preside over the deliberations of the Convention.

After which, the Convention adjourned to meet at three o'clock this afternoon, in the public square; the Theatre being found too small to contain all the Delegates in attendance.

Three o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, in the public square, where a stand had been erected for the accommodation of the officers.

The committee appointed this morning to nominate suitable persons to preside over the deliberations of the convention made a report, which was agreed to, viz:

President,

JEREMIAH MORROW, of Warren county, with nineteen Vice Presidents, and twelve Secretaries.

After brief, but very impressive addresses from Governor Morrow and Mr. Anthony (Vice President), returning thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred upon them respectively, and strongly urging the necessity of union, energy and prudence at the present crisis.

General J. T. Worthington, of Ross, offered the following resolution; which was agreed to, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of nineteen Delegates be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of this Convention on the great objects which have called it together.

Col. J. L. Tyler, of Ross, next submitted the following resolution; which was agreed to.

Resolved, That a committee of nineteen members be appointed, whose duty it shall be, after having conferred with their respective colleagues, to report an electoral ticket to this Convention.

On motion of I. Dille, Esq., of Licking, the following resolution was then agreed to, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of one Delegate from each respective district in the lower branch of the General Assembly, be appointed by the counties represented in this convention, to inquire into the expediency of nominating a candidate for Governor; and if they deem it expedient, that they present the name of such individual as in their opinions will be most acceptable to the convention.

J. R. Malvany, Esq., of Muskingum county, offered a resolution, expressive of the high sense entertained by this convention of the distinguished public services of the Hon. John Tyler, of Virginia, and recommended him as a suitable person to be placed on the electoral ticket of this State as a candidate for the Vice Presidency; which was agreed to lie on the table.

The convention then adjourned to meet at ten o'clock to-morrow, at the Theatre.

Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1836.

The convention met at the Theatre, pursuant to adjournment. Present, the same as yesterday.

Mr. Anthony, from the select committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of nominating a suitable person as a candidate for the office of Governor of the State, reported that said committee, with but one dissenting voice, had agreed to recommend Gen. Joseph Vance, of Champagne county. The report was agreed to, by a vote nearly unanimous, and the result announced amidst the loud cheering of the vast assemblage present.

Mr. Green, from the committee appointed to nominate an electoral ticket, reported the following; which was agreed to by a unanimous vote, viz:

Benjamin Ruggles, of Belmont co.

Joseph Ridgway, senior, of Franklin co.

Isaac Morris, of Clinton co.

Alexander Campbell, of Brown co.

Robert Safford, of Gallia co.

William Kendall, of Scioto co.

Abel Renick, of Marion co.

Christian King, of Fairfield co.

Samuel Newell, of Logan co.

William C. Kinkor, of Belmont co.

Isaiah Kellogg, of Muskingum co.

Samuel Elliott, of Knox co.

Mordecai Barclay, of Richmond co.

John Coddling, of Medina co.

Jared R. Kirtland, of Trumbull co.

Daniel Harbaugh, of Columbiana co.

John P. Coulter, of Wayne co.

John S. Lacy, of Harrison co.

Mr. Kelley, from the committee appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of this convention on the objects which have called it together, reported the following; which were severally agreed to—most of them by acclamation, and all with but few dissenting voices:

Resolved, That this convention view the nominations at Baltimore as the acts of an organized corps of office holders, designed to perpetuate their own power, regardless of the interests of an honest and confiding people, and that it is the duty of every patriot to assist in defeating those nominations.

Resolved, That we know of no act of Martin Van Buren which entitles him to the gratitude of his countrymen, and of no principle that he professes which demands their confidence; but, on the contrary, that we view him as the head of a party seeking to maintain its ascendancy by appealing to the most unscrupulous of motives—a party that openly professes the doctrine of rewarding partisan services with the offices which were created for the good of the people.

Resolved, That the people assembled in this Convention heartily concur in and approve the doctrine of General Jackson, which asserts that "the prerogative of the General Government ought not to be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections," and that they will use every honorable and lawful exertion to sustain the sentiment, and carry it into practical execution.

Resolved, That, in WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, we view the gallant defender of his country in the hour of danger; the soldier who has suffered the privations, shared the toils, and braved the dangers of savage warfare; a republican of the Jeffersonian school, and, above all, a statesman and patriot who, if elected, be the President of the nation, and not of a party, and make the office what the Constitution designed them to be, agencies for the benefit of the People, and not bribes with which to purchase votes.

Resolved, That we will do every thing in our power, consistent with honor and integrity, to promote the election of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON as President of the United States.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to our political friends throughout the State to forego all personal and local partialities and prejudices, and to unite cheerfully and heartily for the promotion of the great object in view.

Resolved, That there be appointed by the President of this Convention a State Central Committee of seven, with power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their number, and a Corresponding Committee of three in each congressional district, with similar power to fill vacancies, whose duties respectively it shall be to make such arrangement and establish such correspondence as will, in their opinion, be best calculated to carry into effect the objects of this Convention.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the electors in the several counties to appoint a Central Committee for the county, and committees in each township, for the purpose of communicating intelligence, connected with the ensuing election, and of making such other arrangements as may be necessary to insure a general attendance of our friends at the polls.

Resolved, That the people here assembled tender their sincere thanks and acknowledgments to General Robert Lucas, Governor of Ohio, for the patriotic, decided, and efficient stand in support of the jurisdiction of Ohio over that part of her territory claimed by Michigan, and particularly for his resistance of the partisan influence of certain persons high in authority, against the rights and interests of Ohio.

G. W. Card, Esq., of Cuyahoga, offered the following resolution; which was agreed to:

Resolved, That any vacancy which may occur in the electoral ticket nominated by this Convention shall be filled by the State Central committee.

Mr. Malvany called up the resolution which he laid on the table yesterday, recommending John Tyler, of Virginia, as a suitable candidate for the Vice Presidency; when, on motion of Gen. J. L. Green, of Pickaway, the subject was, after some discussion, referred to a committee of four Delegates from each congressional district represented in this Convention.

The Convention then adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

Tuesday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Anthony, chairman of the Committee appointed this morning for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of nominating a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and, if expedient, to recommend some suitable person to be supported for that office, reported that they had taken the subject into consideration, and had agreed, with but one dissenting voice, to recommend FRANCIS GRANGER, of New York. The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and carried by acclamation and loud cheering, without one dissenting voice.

It was then unanimously

Resolved, That this Convention will support WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, for the Presidency, and FRANCIS GRANGER, of New York, for the Vice Presidency; and recommend to their fellow citizens throughout the State to make use of all honorable means to secure their election.

J. H. Wood, Esq., of Hamilton county, on behalf of himself and two hundred Jackson men, delegates to this Convention, then offered the following preamble and resolutions which were agreed to without a dissenting voice, and with loud cheering, viz:

Whereas, there are certain fundamental principles, which were guides to our support of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of the United States, and, in carrying them out in the selection of his successor, we honestly adhere to the great democratic features of the old Jeffersonian party, we feel it incumbent to declare our preferences on this occasion. Our efforts were honestly, consistently, and continually bestowed in advocating Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, because he was pledged, first, to a correction of Government abuses, a strict economy in our national expenditures, and an accountability of public officers.

Second, because we expected that "the patronage of the General Government would not be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections." Third, to correct the evil of appointing members of Congress to office.

Fourth, though of minor consequence, because he was a Western man. Fifth, because Government speculators, and the hordes of dishonest agents who were defrauders, should be brought to accountability, and made to disgorge their ill-gotten treasure. Sixth, because the only question was to be, in appointing to office, "Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution?"

If our principles have not been acknowledged, if disappointment has been the result, it can never disarm honest men from faithfully acting their part, in their efforts to establish what they have, for so many years, been contending for. Therefore, we return, with fresh vigor, to the pending canvass; and, in order more successfully to perpetuate our principles, and carry out our views.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination for President, on the 22d instant, of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, and will use all honorable and untiring exertions to secure his election.

Resolved, That for the purpose of acting more effectually, we request such of our Jackson friends in the several counties, as agree with us on the subject of the next Presidency, to form, in each county in the State, a "Jackson Reform Club," to carry out our objects.

The following gentlemen were then, in pursuance of a resolution of this morning, appointed by the chair a central committee of correspondence for the State at large.

JOSEPH RIDGWAY, Sen. of Franklin Co.

JOSEPH H. KIRBY,

JOHN BATHURST,

DEAN ADAMS,

WILLIAM DOHERTY,

CHARLES ANTHONY, of Clark.

JOSHUA MATHEW, of Licking.

A call was then made from all parts of the house for RICHARD DOUGLASS, Esq., of Ross county, who delivered a most impressive, glowing, and pithy address, which was frequently interrupted by loud cheers; after which, the convention adjourned, sine die.

Bellevue Falls.—The stock of the Bellevue Falls Manufacturing Company has been taken up, \$60,000 having been subscribed in Boston. A cotton factory with 6000 spindles is to be put in operation, employing 125 hands—3000 spindles, by the 1st of January next. A plan has been drawn up from which it seems there is water power for 12 factories, of 5000 spindles each.

Notice.

I have this day relinquished and given to my son, SAMUEL ALLEN, Jr., his time, while under age, and I will in no case hereafter, claim his earnings or property, nor will I be in any way accountable for his debts of any description.

SAMUEL ALLEN.

Chelsea, Feb. 29, 1836.

The following are the Resolutions adopted by the minority of the late State Convention. Upon a review of them, we find nothing which seems to require comment, further than has been already bestowed in our remarks upon the State Convention. We leave the reader to judge how well they accord with the well known policy of the party, whose candidate for the Presidency the minority have selected as their own:

Resolved, That we deem the nomination of William H. Harrison for President, by a majority of the Antislavery Convention, a virtual disbanding of Antislavery, and a bold attempt to transfer the antislavery into a whig party; that we do not consider ourselves bound to support that nomination, but left free to make such selection from the candidates now before the public as we think can be supported by the democratic antislavery of Vermont, with the best hope of sustaining the principles they have always professed; and therefore

Resolved, That the meeting proceed to nominate candidates for President, Governor, Lt. Governor, Treasurer and seven Electors of President.

Resolved, That republican institutions of government are founded on the sovereignty, equality and intelligence of the people; that to preserve such institutions in their strength and purity, the right of suffrage, freedom of opinion, freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and the supremacy of the laws, and a strict responsibility to public opinion, are necessary.

Resolved, That whatever tends to abridge or subvert these rights, tends to weaken and overthrow the government.

Resolved, That all secret societies, from the very nature of their constitution, are at war with the fundamental principles of republican institutions, inasmuch as they shrink from public opinion, and are justly obnoxious to the charge of seeking the accomplishment of selfish purposes by illegitimate means and at the expense of the rights of others.

Resolved, That freemasonry, from its tent, the nature of its organization, the requirement of its obligations and the character of its influence, is the most dangerous secret society in existence in this country, and is fatally subversive of all the leading principles of republican Government.

Resolved, That by establishing a secret and irresponsible authority in the midst of the community, by which its members are bound by fearful oaths of allegiance, it is directly subversive of the sovereignty of the people; by securing special privileges and peculiar advantages to the initiates over the rest of society, it undermines the equality of the people; and by keeping its alleged stores of knowledge and science from the participation of the public, it refuses to promote the intelligence of the people.

Resolved, That by its secrecy it abridges the right of free investigation and free discussion and evades all responsibility to the test of public scrutiny; by its oaths it assails the supremacy of the laws and the purity of elections; and by its invisible influence exerted in all the relations of society, it establishes a system of favoritism at the expense of worth and merit.

Resolved, That freemasonry, by its organization, principles, obligations and mystical means of communication, establishes a monopoly of the most odious and dangerous character in the community.

Resolved, That as antislavery we are opposed to the existence of any institution, system of policy or measure, which tends to weaken or subvert the power and equality of the people, or which tends to aggrandize a part at the expense of the rest.

Resolved, That all legislation which is partial in its benefits or is not designed for the equal protection and advantage of all is contrary to the first principles of republicanism and directly tends to the creation of an aristocratic influence in the commonwealth.

Resolved, That all public measures so far as they affect the business or pecuniary interests of citizens, ought to aim at the general distribution of wealth rather than its accumulation in the hands of a few, inasmuch as no true republicanism can exist where the community is divided into two classes, the very rich and the very poor, and the latter are subject to the control of the former.

Resolved, That we consider the stand taken by the Antislavery of Pennsylvania in favor of the recharter of the United States Bank, by the legislature of that State, in view of the nature and power, and the previous conduct of that institution, a departure from the spirit and doctrines of genuine antislavery.

Resolved, That antislavery looks to the maintenance of the rights and privileges, and the promotion of the good of all alike, deeming every individual citizen the equal of his neighbor, entitled to all the benefits and all the immunities which the government bestows upon its citizens.

Resolved, That antislavery reverences the naked rights of humanity, and labors to preserve them unimpaired, and will in no case acquiesce in any infringement of those rights for the benefit of any man, or men, or set of men.

Resolved, That antislavery and pure democracy are identical in their principles, their aims and their measures.

Resolved, That we will cordially unite our efforts with the efforts of all those who will join with us in sustaining democratic antislavery as above set forth.

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.

Washington, Feb. 24, 1836.

The Virginia delegation appear to take in much irritation, the disposition which the Speaker has assigned to the communication from the Governor of that State, transmitting certain resolutions in relation generally to the abolition of slavery. Mark how this resolution of Mr. Pinckney's, which was to be put in operation, employing 125 hands—3000 spindles, by the 1st of January next. A plan has been drawn up from which it seems there is water power for 12 factories, of 5000 spindles each.

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contemplated to be given to Mr. Pinckney's Select Committee. So these very men who voted for Mr. Pinckney's resolution, and who were willing that every thing else should be swallowed up by that committee, cry out that they are mal-treated the moment any thing of the kind comes from their own quarter. It is like a man who could not sympathize with a friend who had broken his leg in falling down a precipice, because he himself had never suffered any other affliction than tooth ache.

Mr. Wise spoke against the decision of the Chair with great vehemence, and was called to order so often as almost to nullify my arithmetic in the computation. He was at last compelled to sit down; a motion was made that he be permitted to proceed, but was decided against him by a vote of twenty-eight yeas against one hundred nays.

An effort was made to secure the Communication from the hands of the Committee, by Mr. Patton, who asked leave to withdraw it. Mr. Adams opposed the motion, said that the communication must go to the Select Committee, otherwise the House would content its own legislation. The motion subsequently made to have the communication laid on the table and printed was left undetermined at the time of adjournment. This second proposition, however, will doubtless meet with as little favor as the first.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, March 1st.

Some sensation has been produced among the members of the House of Representatives by an assault made, last evening, upon the Speaker, by Mr. Wise. You will have seen, by the report of yesterday's proceedings, that Mr. Wise, while speaking in support of Mr. Patton's appeal from the decision of the Chair, was called to order by the Chair for not confining his remarks to the question, and compelled to take his seat; and that Mr. Mason of Va. moved that his colleague leave to proceed, which the House refused by the decisive vote of 78 to 100. It now appears that Mr. Wise, after the adjournment of the House, encountered the Speaker, in the lobby, as he was going from the Hall into the Speaker's private room, and, placing himself before him, said, "you are a d—d tyrant, and I wish you to consider this mark as personal, which you may pocket in silence if you choose." Mr. Polk passed on to his room without making any reply, and, indeed, without noticing Mr. Wise in any manner. Mr. Peyton accompanied Mr. Wise, and one or two members were present, and also the Sergeant at Arms. Much speculation as to consequences is afloat. It was intended to bring the matter before the House, but that design is, it is said, abandoned. No notice whatever has, as yet, been taken of it.

It does not appear probable that any business of importance will be transacted by this Congress. They will pass the ordinary appropriation bills, and adjourn at an earlier day than usual, in the long session. Of course the surplus revenue will be left, as at present, in the hands of deposit banks, under the control of the President. The projects for dividing the surplus revenue left, after making the necessary appropriations, will not pass, and, if they did, they would be vetoed. The Michigan and Ohio question will not, I think, be finally settled at this session. Indeed, there is reason to believe that nothing further will be done, except to pass the ordinary and usual appropriations.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, Monday, Feb. 29.

MR. TYLER'S RESIGNATION.

The Chair communicated to the Senate, a letter from Mr. Tyler, informing the Senate, that he had resigned into the hands of the General Assembly of Virginia, for reasons fully made known to it, his seat in the Senate of the United States, as Senator for that State.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The petition of the Friends in Pennsylvania, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, being under consideration.

Mr. Wall spoke about an hour in opposition to the pending motion by Mr. Calhoun, that the petition be not received. His remarks were principally on the right of petition, which he considered to be assailed by the motion, and which would be abridged by its success.

Mr. Black made remarks of a contrary tendency, and animatedly with great severity on the conduct of the abolitionists, and the language they used, and the practices to which they resorted, the effect of which was to stir up a spirit of insubordination in the Southern States, which must result in insurrection and assassination.

He spoke of Arthur Tappan and others as having exhibited disregard for the interests of the South, and for the lives and property of Southern citizens, which would recoil upon those individuals, and they would, in their turn, have no right to expect any money at the hands of the community against those who had been directed.

Mr. King, of Georgia, wished every petition to be received, and afterwards to be treated according to its merits. He complained of the impatient spirit manifested by the South, and the ungenerous manner in which the forbearance and friendship which had been rendered by the North had been received. He read some extracts from Thompson's letters as published in an English paper, merely to show that he treated the statements in those letters with contempt, and alleged that the great danger to be apprehended was from the intemperance of the Southern men, which might have the effect of changing the issue. He concluded with expressing his desire to possess the sympathies of the North, and asked were sympathies to be looked for if not from their Northern brethren. Certainly it was not to be expected from foreigners.

Mr. Porter replied with some warmth and much earnestness to the remarks of Mr. King, as calculated to impress on the North the belief that the South was divided on this question. He deprecated the creation of such an impression as pregnant with the utmost danger to the South. He denied that the right of petition could be affected by any particular action of Congress on any of the petitions, after they came here, and asserted that abolitionism was increasing in the North, and unless

checked, would produce fatal consequences. He appealed to the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Swift) to say whether in the State he represented these societies had not increased.

Mr. Swift replied that the subject was scarcely mentioned when he left home, but since then there had been five or six societies established in his district; he had now five or six petitions in his drawer to present, and from letters he had received, expected many more.

After Mr. Porter had concluded his remarks,

Mr. Leigh presented some resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia on the subject of slavery, and

The Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN BOUNDARY.

Mr. Clayton made an able and voluminous report from the Judiciary Committee, on the subject of the disputed boundary between Ohio and Michigan. A bill was introduced early in the session, by Mr. Ewing, providing for the establishment of the Northern Boundary line of Ohio, and Mr. Morris had introduced some joint resolutions on the same subject. The bill was reported to day without amendment, and the Committee recommended that the joint resolutions be laid on the table.

The report of the Committee is voluminous. It was read by Mr. Clayton and recommends that the territories claimed by Michigan in Ohio and Indiana be given back to those States, and that Michigan receive part of the territory which lies within the territory of Wisconsin.

There were 5000 extra copies of this report ordered to be printed.

Mr. Buchanan stated that he agreed with the rest of the committee in all the material points. It is therefore to be expected that the boundary line, as recommended by the Committee, will be adopted.

The Chair communicated to the Senate a report from the Treasury Department, showing the balance in the Treasury on the 22d instant, which is stated at 27,370,478 dollars.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The Senate proceeded to consider the petition from the Pennsylvania Society of Friends, praying for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Prentiss made some observations on the subject, maintaining the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and defending the friends of abolition against the charge of incendiarism. In consequence of indisposition he read his speech, which was clear and logical, and was received with great attention.

Mr. Webster then said a few words, in which he stated that he had a preference for the resolution which was introduced by Mr. Tyler, providing that these petitions should be all referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, for the purpose of obtaining such a report as would be satisfactory to the South and to the North.

Mr. Preston succeeded, and expressed his fears that if something were not done shortly to satisfy the South, it would be too late. He should consider the recognition of the right of Congress, to interfere in the District, as treading down the gate at the entrance into the States, a measure which would render it necessary for the slaveholding States to act for their own preservation.

Mr. Buchanan obtained the floor, and on his motion,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Monday, Feb. 29.

Petitions and memorials were called for in the order of states and territories.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Messrs Adams, Grennell, and Jackson of Massachusetts, Mr. D. J. Pierce of Rhode Island, Mr. Johnson of Connecticut, Messrs. Doubleday, Lay, and Hazletine of New York, and Messrs McKennon, Heister, Potts, Harper, Chambers, Beaumont, Banks and Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, severally presented one or more petitions, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

All which petitions were referred, without a question to the select committee heretofore appointed on Mr. Pinckney's resolution.

Mr. Clark, of Pennsylvania, presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of Dauphin in that State, constituting the members of a convention held during the last summer, praying Congress to make an appropriation to send free colored persons and manumitted slaves to Africa, provided the constitution of the United States justified such an appropriation; and if not, then praying for the adoption of such measures in relation to it, as would authorize the appropriation.